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ALL EFFORTS TO ATTAIN THE GOAL OF EIGHT MILLION TONS OF GRAIN

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG
at the National Congress on Agriculture

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided the National Congress on Agriculture which was held between January 8 and 15, 1975 and gave programme teachings each day.

Follows the text of the speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made at the closing session of the Congress:

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Comrades,

This Agricultural Congress which opened early in January of 1975 has a very great significance.

At this Congress many comrades took an active part in analyzing the rural economic activity of 1974 which brought about a bumper harvest unprecedented in our country's history and discussing new tasks and they made fresh resolves. I am very happy about this.

In 1973 and 1974 we did quite a lot of work in the rural economy. We laid a firm groundwork for bringing about a tremendous change in all spheres of the rural economy—politico-ideological, cultural, technical, and productive; we made a giant stride forward in grain production.

A two or three per-cent increase in agricultural production in a year is generally considered a great success. Last year in our country grain output increased more than 30 per cent, and it doubled or trebled in some cooperative farms, counties and provinces. World history has never known such a high tempo of growth in agricultural production. This is possible only in Chollima Korea; it can be achieved only by our agricultural working people armed with the Juche idea.

By making a great leap forward in agricultural production, our agricultural working people and working class who supported the agricultural front have been firmly convinced that the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" is very correct and that its thorough implementation will create a great model not only for socialist rural construction but also for the building of socialism as a whole. They have also gained the conviction that when the entire people fight with one mind and one will, rallied firmly around the Central Committee of the Party, they can overcome any inclement weather and progress very quickly. This is also one of our major victories.

The greatest of our victories is that we found the cause of some defects revealed in the rural economy before, took steps to correct them and built solid politico-ideological, material and technical foundations for a fresh leap forward in the building of the socialist countryside.

For a few years, some officials in the rural economy had been self-complacent and had not conducted their work actively. The result is that agricultural production had failed to develop so rapidly as today and some cooperative farms had even marked time.

Of course, one may commit some errors or reveal defects while carrying out revolution and construction. What is important is to recognize the errors and defects in plenty of time and rectify them quickly. Those who shut their eyes to the errors and defects and do not strive to remedy them, though they are aware of them will not develop. People who struggle for revolution and construction cannot remedy their errors and defects, if they do not know them; this will hinder the advancement of revolution and construction.

From 1973 on, we assumed the charge of agriculture ourselves. Through our guidance we found out the defects in the rural economy one by one and adopted correct measures to rectify them; and we have already developed the rural economic affairs onto new heights. This is a more precious asset and a greater victory than the height of seven million tons of grain we have occupied. Moreover, this is the asset that will enable us to advance faster and win greater victories in the future.

We are greatly satisfied with the fact that, under the guidance of the Party Central Committee, all the agricultural working people bestirred themselves to opportunely remedy the shortcomings in the rural economy and made great successes in agricultural production.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the Republic, I would like to offer warm congratulations and thanks to all the leading functionaries and working people on the agricultural front, to the entire working class, technicians, office employees and student youth who powerfully support the agricultural front, and to the men and officers of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces who actively helped the countryside, squeezing time from their struggle to increase the nation's defence capabilities; they have developed agriculture, one of the most important branches of socialist construction, onto such a high level as today.

I also highly estimate the Party organizations at all levels and their workers for having striven to develop our rural economy more rapidly. In cooperation with the members of the three-revolution teams; in the name of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic, I warmly thank the Party organizations at all levels, all our Party members and members of the three-revolution teams.

Our Party has recently taken epochal measures for the rapid development of agriculture.

We first took steps to strengthen the Party organizations. Only by doing this is it possible to carry out the Party's policies correctly and vigorously push ahead the revolution and construction. We have staffed the Party Central Committee with the workers who are infinitely faithful to the Party, ready to dedicate their lives to firmly defending the Party and carrying through its policies.

At the same time as building up the Party Central Committee, we have staffed state and economic bodies and agricultural guidance organizations, including the Administration Council and the Agricultural Commission, with the workers who devotedly fight to defend and carry through the Party's policies.

Cadres are decisive in everything. Therefore, in consolidating the Party organizations as well as the state and economic bodies, we first built up the ranks of cadres with those who are unboundedly loyal to the Party.

These measures taken by the Party have been clearly proved correct through the struggles over the last two years. If we had not taken these measures the Party organizations would not have become militant ones capable of forcefully stepping up the implementation of Party policies as now, nor have strengthened their supervisory function over the state and economic bodies.

After the epoch-making measures were adopted to consolidate the Party organizations, there was a new change in Party work, the role of the Organizational Leadership Department and the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Party Central Committee was enhanced and the economic departments, too, came to perform their functions properly. A strict organizational discipline has been established, under which all cadres and Party members without exception take part in Party organizational life, including the organizational life of the Party cell; study has completely become a daily routine, and the Party's slogan of "The whole Party, the whole people and the whole army must study" has been substantially materialized.

The Party's agricultural policy has also been implemented more satisfactorily. Last year turned out to be a year of world-wide crop failure, but only our country hailed a bumper harvest. This success did not come of itself. It was achieved by the Party's correct lines and its revolutional steps for their implementation. No matter how good the Party policy, if it is not carried out, it will be of no use and will be but a sheet of paper. And, however strong an organization, it will achieve no success in revolution and construction, vacillating to the right or to the left, if the Party lines are not correct. Last year's bumper harvest in our country shows the correctness of our Party's agricultural policy and of the Party Central Committee's leadership in the implementation of Party policies. Our practical experience firmly convinced us that our Party's lines are the most correct ones which clearly illuminate the way for the socialist rural construction and that when we carry them through, we will be definitively victorious.

Our Party has never backed out an inch in carrying out the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country". With a view to carrying through the rural theses, our Party proposed at its 5th Congress the tasks of industrializing agriculture to highly develop its productive forces and free the farmers from tough work and of remoulding their ideological consciousness and further raising their cultural standard. We waged a dynamic struggle to carry out the tasks of socialist rural construction advanced at the 5th Congress of the Party. As a result, we made a big advance in 1973 and 1974 in our efforts to implement the rural theses.

First of all, many successes were achieved in reinforcing the material and technical foundations of the rural economy and carrying out the rural technical revolution.

We continued to vigorously struggle to consolidate the achievements in our irrigation and elevated it to new heights. We built large Manpung-ho Lake and Yontan and Pyongwon reservoirs and set up big pumping stations in all parts of the country; and we completed the irrigation system for vegetable fields around cities by briskly undertaking non-paddy irrigation projects.

A lot of achievements were also made in the mechanization of agriculture. In a very short period of time—a little over half a year—we rebuilt and expanded the Kumsong Tractor Plant into a huge, up-to-date tractor plant, boosting its production capacity 10 times and built up small-size tractor production centres, including the September 25 Tractor Plant. We set up tractor production centres which will enable us to allot 7-8 tractors per 100 *chongbo* of land under cultivation within 2-3 years and 10-12 in the near future.

Meanwhile, we built many large tyre factories, tyre remanufacturing factories, tractor accessory factories, trailing farm machine factories, as well as centres to produce small engines for various farm machines., Thus we have laid a firm foundation to complete the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture in the near future.

A big stride has also been made in the chemicalization of agriculture.

In the past few years, we developed many apatite mines, including the Chungsan Mine, the Taedaeri Mine and the Yongyu Mine in South Pyongan Province, the Unsan Mine and the Pungnyon Mine in North Pyongan Province, the Tongam Mine in South Hamgyong Province, the Ssangryong Mine in North Hamgyong Province and the Koksan Mine in North Hwanghae Province. This enabled us to produce phosphatic fertilizer on our own.

We also built many centres to produce microelement fertilizer.

The centres for the production of nitrogenous fertilizer, including the factories in Sunchon, Chongsu and Aoji were expanded and, in the western region, the construction of a large new nitrogenous fertilizer factory is going on successfully.

In the future, we will have nitrogenous fertilizer enough and to spare and attain self-sufficiency in phosphatic and microelement fertilizers.

We are not yet able to satisfy the demand for potash fertilizer on our own, but this problem is sure to be solved shortly, if we work well.

In the past few years we pushed ahead dynamically with mechanization and chemicalization in the countryside, and now we can say we have firm foundations to industrialize agriculture completely.

A remarkable success has also been achieved in doing farming in a scientific and technical way.

In response to the Party's call, our agricultural scientists completely solved on their own the problem of establishing the system of producing the first filial generation of maize. They were also successful in turning out good strains of rice. The agricultural scientists succeeded in their research of rice seeds which can withstand wind, ripen early and yield a very rich crop. When compared with the rice seeds claimed to be a great success of "green revolution" in other countries, we may say, our agro-scientists' research results are something that we can show proudly to the world.

Our agro-scientists also obtained good results in solving the problem of vegetable seeds.

We are very much satisfied with these achievements and, in the name of the National Congress on Agriculture, I would like to express gratitude to the agricultural scientists.

Another important success is that our farmers farm with the Juche-based farming method, free from old empiricism.

In the past people would mechanically introduce foreign experience in farming or follow the old farming methods applied during Japanese imperialist rule, thereby often suffering losses in agricultural production. These days, however, farming is done to suit our climate and soil, in strict accordance with the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time. The result is that there has been a new leap forward in the farming in mountain and plain areas, in rice and maize farming and in vegetable growing.

We can say it is a great revolution in agriculture that the farmers have done away with empiricism and conservatism and are farming with the Juche-based farming method, a new scientific method.

Big successes have also been scored in the ideological and cultural revolutions in the rural areas.

Our agricultural working people have armed themselves more firmly with the Party's Juche idea and closely rallied around the Party; and they are establishing a revolutional habit of unconditionally accepting the Party's lines and policies and carrying them through to the end. The co-op farmers participate in all work on their farms with responsibility as become their masters, while building up their lives sound and healthy.

With scientific and technological knowledge disseminated rapidly among the farmers, their general technical and cultural standards have risen markedly. Now our farmers know how to distribute seeds according to the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time, establish a scientific system of fertilization suitable to the soil conditions and operate tractors and various other modern farm machines.

A great change has also taken place in the work method and style of the leadership personnel in the field of agriculture.

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ALL EFFORTS TO ATTAIN THE GOAL OF EIGHT MILLION TONS OF GRAIN

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When we were dispatching the three-revolution teams to the countryside, we advised co-op farm management personnel to join efforts with these teams and be the vanguard in carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions there. To our satisfaction, the co-op farm management personnel waged an active struggle to equip themselves with the Juche idea of our Party and eradicate the remnants of the obsolete ideologies and took the lead in acquiring new scientific and technical knowledge and making the technical revolution.

The bureaucratic and subjective work style of the county leadership personnel was also overcome considerably. Before the dispatching of the three-revolution teams to the countryside, the county leadership personnel would have the tractors used freely for non-farming purposes and, when farming was in full swing, they would call farm management workers to meetings. Today, however, their outdated work style such as bureaucratism, subjectivism and empiricism has been done away with and great changes have been effected in the county's leadership to the rural affairs.

Great changes brought about of late in our countryside are the result of the active struggle waged by the members of the three-revolution teams under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions; and this shows that our Party was very correct in sending the three-revolution teams. We take pride in the great changes brought about in our countryside by dispatching the three-revolution teams.

These teams formed with the core members of our Party and the young intellectuals armed with the Juche idea have played a tremendous role in the fulfillment of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions designed to implement the rural theses.

The members of the three-revolution teams have dynamically conducted the ideological battle in the countryside and swept away all sorts of evil spirits such as capitalist ideology, feudal Confucianism, revisionism, flunkeyism, expediency, formalism, conservatism and passivism. While giving precedence to the ideological revolution the three-revolution teams have powerfully pushed ahead with the technical and cultural revolutions.

Our Party has so far achieved great successes by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions in the countryside, but we cannot say the outdated ideological remnants have been eliminated completely; and there is a lot of work to do in both the technical and cultural revolutions. Therefore, we think it necessary for the three-revolution teams to continue with their work until the complete fulfilment of the tasks of the rural theses.

Next, let me refer to our immediate tasks in further developing the rural economy and radically increasing agricultural production.

In our New Year address this year, on behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic, we assigned the rural economy to the task of scaling the grain height of eight million tons this year. This task can be carried out.

We have all conditions and possibilities for capturing the grain height of eight million tons. We have the valuable experience in the past two years of struggle and the firm politico-ideological and material and technical foundations prepared through this struggle. This is the decisive factor that will bring us victory in agricultural production this year.

We have secured solid politico-ideological foundations for a rapid increase in agricultural production.

First of all, indolence and looseness have been eliminated from among our functionaries and the revolutionary trait of being in the van of the masses in hard and tough work is formed among our junior cadres and all leadership personnel.

Recently the Party centre put up the slogan "Produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" and led cadres, Party members and working people to wage an energetic struggle to emulate their revolutionary way of work. We think this is a good slogan.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas were staunch Communists who remained unboundedly loyal to their leader and dedicated their all to the struggle for the victory of the revolution. Commanding officers of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army were always in the van of their men when dashing at the enemy and brought up the rear when retreating. Today, under the Party centre's slogan, our leading functionaries go among the masses with knapsacks on their backs and strive to carry through the Party policies, themselves setting examples, just as the commanding officers of the AJGA did. This is very good. It is one of our most valuable successes.

Moreover, our functionaries have the revolutional trait of unconditionally accepting Party policies and unconditionally carrying them through to the end.

Before, they lacked the trait of unreservedly accepting and implementing any new line advanced by the Party. In recent years, however, these practices have gone away as a result of a powerful ideological struggle among the functionaries against the wrong tendency to neglect and higgle with Party policies. Now, what the Party centre has on mind is known quickly at the lower echelons and what the lower echelons are thinking is immediately informed to the Party centre. This shows that our Party centre and all the Party members are united firmly and that our Party and the entire people are closely bound together. This is precisely the major guarantee for us to endure all difficulties and be crowned with victories.

Today all our cadres and Party members know but Party lines and policies, act just as told by the Party and breathe as one, in accordance with the Party's idea. Now in our Party there is and can be no such phenomenon as a person goes to the lower level and says this and another says that. Even if anyone goes to the lower level and says something contrary to Party policies, it is not accepted. All of our Party members and the working people are now armed with Party policies and judge everything with the standard of these policies; if there appears anything that goes against Party policies, they inform the Party centre of it immediately and struggle uncompromisingly against it.

All this is because, in the past two years, under the slogan of "The whole Party, the whole people and the whole army must study!" our Party intensified their study and ideological education and struggle to firmly arm all the cadres, Party members and the working people with the Juche idea, our Party's revolutionary idea.

Today our Party and our society are filled with the Juche idea. This is a decisive guarantee that will enable us to scale not only the height of eight million tons of grain but also the height of ten million tons of grain.

As all people armed themselves with the Juche idea, the abuse of Party authority, bureaucratism, subjectivism and all other evil spirits which obsessed some of our functionaries before are gone.

In the past when our Party members and working people were not thoroughly armed with the Juche idea, the evil spirits such as the abuse of Party authority, bureaucratism and subjectivism were manifested to a considerable extent. But they cannot play the mischief in our society now. Because everyone is armed with the Juche idea and always observes everything with watchful eyes, functionaries' abuse of Party authority, bureaucratism and subjectivism will not do any more.

If we keep strengthening our ideological struggle, all sorts of evil spirits on our way will be completely eliminated; then a greater victory will be won in agricultural production. There is no doubt about this.

We have also laid down firm scientific and technological foundations for the rapid growth of agricultural production.

Now our agricultural leadership personnel and farmers know scientific and technological methods of farming.

Till last year, leadership personnel in agriculture and farmers were reluctant to plant maize closely. Last year the Party asked them to bed out 18 plants of maize in each *pyong*, but some of them did not readily agree for fear that planting maize as closely as sorghum might make a mess of farming. It was because they were ignorant of advanced science and technology and obsessed with conservatism.

Of course, you must not plant maize so closely when you have not much fertilizer to apply and plant tall maize of native strain like the "yellow dent" breed. However, we should plant maize closely now that the problem of seed has been completely solved by producing a new short strain of maize and three-element fertilizers, including phosphatic fertilizer, as well as microelement fertilizer, are produced in large quantities. This is fully proved by last year's farming. The agricultural leadership personnel and farmers, who were dubious about the Party's instruction on allotting 18 plants of maize to each *pyong* and did not carry it out properly, are now saying that they will plant more than 20 maize plants in each *pyong* this year, in the light of last year's experience.

Our farmers know well how to apply fertilizers. Only until a few years ago co-op farm management workers and farmers did not know well how to apply various fertilizers. Nowadays, however, everyone knows how to apply fertilizers to suit soil conditions and peculiarities of crops. Because young intellectuals who possess the knowledge of agricultural science and technology have gone to the countryside, widely disseminating agricultural science and technology among the farmers.

Our farmers now know well how to distribute crops in accordance with the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time.

In a word, through last year's farming, leadership personnel in agriculture and farmers have considerably raised their level of scientific and technical knowledge and gained valuable experience in farming on a scientific and technological basis.

Not only that. Many more technical personnel equipped with advanced scientific and technical knowledge have found their way into the co-op farms. Immediately after liberation, we established an agricultural college and began to train technicians for agriculture. Today our country has tens of thousands of technicians who graduated from agricultural colleges. But, in the past, because of the improper allocation of graduates of agricultural colleges, many agro-technicians worked in non-agricultural spheres. Recently, they have all been assigned to the field of agriculture. This markedly increased the number of agro-technicians working on the co-op farms.

Today in each province we have an agricultural college and a branch of the Academy of Agricultural Science. Our scientists in the field of agriculture have invented many new varieties of high-yielding crops suitable for the terrain and climatic conditions of our country.

We have built up material foundations for a rapid increase in agricultural production.

As above-mentioned, since the ideological, scientific and technical, and material foundations have been built up for radically increasing agricultural production, if we wage a strenuous struggle, we will capture the grain height of eight million tons this year.

In order to do so, we must, first of all, secure 40,000 million plants of maize.

Maize farming still has great potentialities. Forty thousand million plants of maize will produce 4 million tons of maize, in case each plant yields 100 grammes. And if we obtain 120 grammes from each plant, there will be 4.8 million tons of maize.

In view of last year's output, we are sure to produce 3.6-3.7 million tons of rice this year. Therefore, if we reap 4.8 million tons of maize, the output of rice and maize alone will be 8.5 million tons, not counting miscellaneous crops such as wheat, beans and potatoes.

The area of maize fields envisaged in the state plan this year is 680,000 *chongbo*, of which 600,000 *chongbo* are located less than 400 metres above the sea-level and 80,000 *chongbo* more than 400 metres above the sea-level. The 600,000 *chongbo* of fields less than 400 metres above the sea-level are able to reap a stable harvest. This alone will produce 4 million tons of maize.

For this year's maize farming, big efforts must be directed especially to in-between and mountain areas and more potentialities be tapped for agriculture in highlands.

To increase the output of maize, we must strictly observe the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time, plant new first filial generation of maize and produce decayed soil through a mass movement so as to carry through the task of applying 200 grammes of this soil to each maize plant. Then we will easily produce 4-5 million tons of maize this year.

A vigorous struggle must be waged to prevent the influence of a cold front.

It has been informed that the area of Arctic glaciers has increased 12 per cent. That is why the cold front is greatly affecting the weather of our country. The cold front is now pushing down from the North with such a great force that the hot and moist wind of the tropical zone cannot blow up. So this winter there is no snowfall and the cold wind continues to blow. The phenomenon of three cold days and four warm days, which is characteristic of our winter has changed.

In order to prevent our farming from being affected by the cold front it is necessary to introduce maize humus pots and cold-bed rice seedlings 100 per cent, observe the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time and plant early-growing seeds. At the same time, cold moist fields must be improved actively. These measures will provide a good and stable harvest, no matter how changeable the climate and no matter how cold the weather.

What is important in making this year's farming a success is to produce large quantities of microelement, nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash fertilizers and send them to the countryside in good time. This year, the amount of chemical fertilizers to be applied to each *chongbo* of paddies should be as follows: 700 kg. of nitrogenous fertilizer and 700 kg. of phosphatic fertilizer for 150,000-ton counties, 650 kg. of nitrogenous fertilizer and 650 kg. of phosphatic fertilizer for 100,000-ton counties, 600 kg. of nitrogenous fertilizer and 600 kg. of phosphatic fertilizer for 80,000-ton counties and 500 kg. of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers each for other counties. As for maize fields, we had better supply the same amount of fertilizers both to the plain and in-between areas.

In order to supply fertilizers in accordance with this standard, the Mining Commission and the Ministry of Chemical Industry must guarantee their production.

People in the field of agricultural science, faculty members of agricultural colleges and members of the three-revolution teams must actively introduce scientific farming methods, conduct many lectures and object lessons on the prevention of the influence of the cold front and go into the realities to help the farmers through their practical activities. Meanwhile, agro-scientists should work to produce more early growing seeds of new kinds endurable to the consequences of the cold front.

Thorough measures should be taken against drought. A severe drought is expected this year. From now, we must make many sprinkling machines, build ditches in the fields and dig many pools. Only then can we draw water from the pools and sprinkle it on the fields, so as to prevent damages from drought. Because last year was dry, there is no much water in our reservoirs now. Therefore, a campaign should be launched to harness all the water flowing down the streamlets and ditches and fill the reservoirs with it.

A widespread struggle should also be waged to produce large quantities of humus soil. This will prevent the influence of the cold front and boost grain output.

As soon as you go back from this Congress, you must organize the production of humus soil. You should build humus soil factories where there are plenty of sawdust and miscellaneous bushes and, as you have seen in the model lectures here, the co-op farms should wage an energetic struggle to produce humus soil with their own efforts, by rotting rice straws and maize stalks and so on.

In the Paegam area where peat is abundant, a big factory should be built with state investment to make humus pots with peat; and also in other areas where peat is plentiful similar factories should be set up.

Land readjustment should be continued vigorously.

If we properly readjust the existing paddies and dry fields, it is tantamount to getting a new land of 100,000 *chongbo*. At present the actual maize output of the co-op farms often goes below the envisaged mark. Because there are many ridges and stones in the fields and the number of maize plants per *pyong* is not guaranteed. Therefore, it is necessary to remove unnecessary ridges and pick up stones so as to increase the number of the maize plants. It is also necessary to fill up craters in the fields and level the land. At the same time, ridges between the paddies should be removed and their areas be enlarged.

An active struggle should also be waged to improve the cold moist land.

In order to increase agricultural production, it is necessary to turn out many more tractors, trucks and various other modern farm machines and supply them to the countryside.

The tractor factories must conduct a campaign to produce and send an additional tractor for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land each year.

At the same time, all the factories and enterprises should conduct a mass movement to produce large quantities of accessories for tractors and trucks and supply them to the countryside.

Industry should produce for the countryside many rice-transplanting, weeding and harvesting machines demanded by the farmers.

The co-op farms should keep the tractors, trucks and trailing farm machines in proper order and increase their utility rate, so as to mechanize all labour-consuming farm work. This year mechanization must be introduced actively in transplanting maize humus pots and all the rice planting be done with machines. Various kinds of trailing farm machines must be designed and produced to mechanize weeding, additional manuring and the spraying of agricultural chemicals.

We had an unprecedented bumper harvest last year, but because we were short of means of transport, we failed to gather in the grain from fields in good time and lost much of it. Therefore, it is essential to solve the problem of the means of transport.

Tractor-drawn cars must be produced in plenty so that each tractor will have one or two trailing vehicles.

Nowadays the young people in the countryside are not willing to use ox-carts, but, since tractors and trucks are short in supply, they should be made and used.

In order to solve the problem of rural transport, each county is organizing a rural auto-transport corps under the county co-op farm management committee, and these corps should exclusively guarantee the transportation of fertilizers, grain and commodities for farming villages. The Administration Council must provide the countryside with 500 "Sungri 58" trucks out of their monthly production.

Many mobile thrashers should also be turned out for the countryside. Hundreds of thousands of tons of grain are lost while being carried out of fields and thrashed. Therefore, you must gather in the grain in good time and thrash it properly. The best way is to make a lot of mobile thrashers to do thrashing right in the fields. Only then can the grain be brought in without waste.

We must manufacture many straw bag-weaving machines and rope-making machines for the countryside. All necessary storehouses should also be built.

In this way, we will see to it that not a grain is lost by taking full measures for putting things right after harvest.

Arable land must be protected and managed well.

The state bodies and factories and enterprises must care not to encroach upon the arable land. Such practice must be controlled strictly by the law. We should examine the existing land administration law and make up shortcomings, if any, to tighten the judicial discipline for the protection of the arable land.

In conclusion, let me speak briefly about how to make full preparations against war.

We are now building socialism in direct confrontation with the US imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction and bellicose elements. The enemies continue to step up their aggressive manoeuvres against the northern half of the Republic and are watching for a chance of invasion.

Because of the aggressive manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their lackeys war may break out again at any moment in our country. Therefore, we must make thorough war preparations to get ready against any surprise attack from the enemy.

The important task facing the agricultural working people in war preparations is that of producing more grain and laying up sufficient provisions.

One of the major factors of our victory over the US imperialists during the past Fatherland Liberation War is that we had had sufficient food reserves. Right after liberation we enforced the system of agricultural tax in kind and secured much food reserves with the grain delivered to the state by the peasants. That time the state's food reserves reached hundreds of thousands of tons and we even exported some of them because we lacked stores to keep them. As we had such great food reserves, we could supply food to our people even in the difficult situation of the war and win victory in the fight against the enemy. Drawing on this experience we must produce more grain and keep enough food in stock.

Last year the agricultural working people farmed well, so the state has stocked hundreds of thousands of tons of food. If we farm well again this year and capture the height of 8,000,000 tons of grain, we will accumulate another 1,000,000 tons of grain and more. If we have several million tons of food in reserve, our country will be very rich and vanquish any enemy.

All the functionaries in the agricultural spheres should wage a vigorous battle to increase the production of grain and secure more food reserves. In order to obtain sufficient food reserves, we should produce more grain and, at the same time, strengthen the struggle to economize on it. We must thoroughly eliminate all practices of wasting grain in the countryside and wage a firm struggle to save even one gramme of more rice.

To economize and sufficiently reserve fuel oil is a very important problem in preparing against war.

In order to economize fuel oil, we should improve and keep in good shape the fuel oil supply systems of tractor engines. The co-op farms must not allow the tractors to stand idle with their engines started or to carry a little load, wasting fuel.

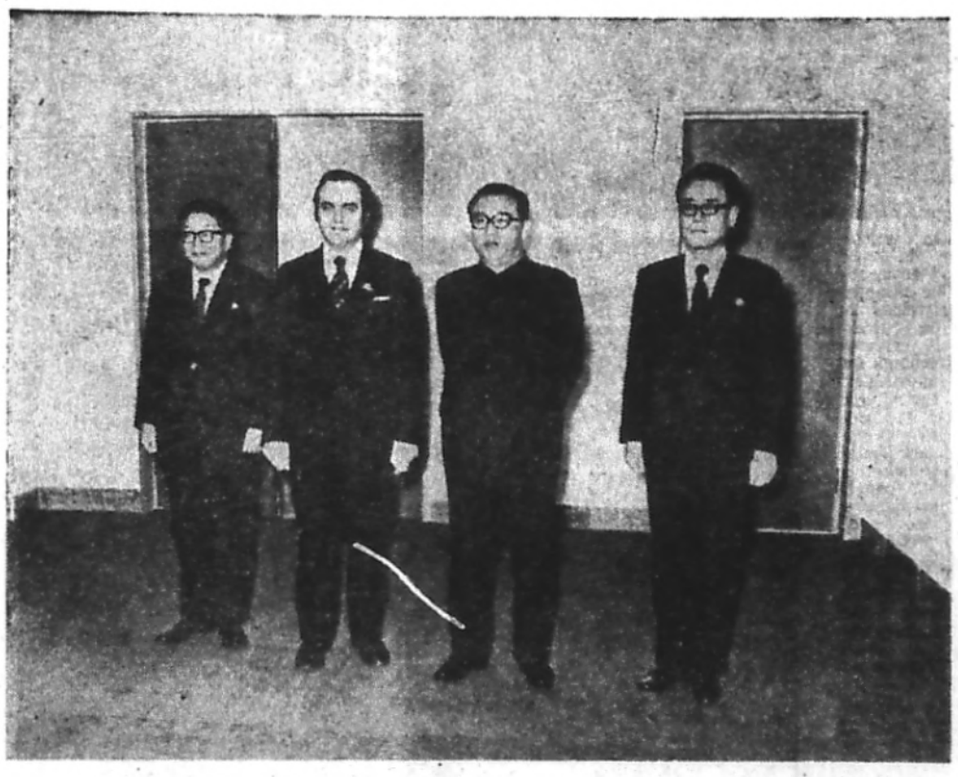
Next in importance for war preparations is to be fully ready to guarantee agricultural production satisfactorily even in war conditions.

If war breaks out in the future, electricity may not be regularly supplied to the countryside. Therefore, gas engines or heavy oil engines should be prepared from now in the field of the rural economy so as to operate water pumps, even if there is war and electricity is not supplied.

And measures should be taken for the countryside to produce fertilizers locally even if war starts. As I told leading officials of the Ministry of Chemical Industry some time ago, many small fertilizer factories with the capacity of 1,000 tons, 2,000 tons and 5,000 tons should be built in localities. These factories can be built as many as we want, because they do not need high compounding towers. If it is difficult to set up the process of solidifying liquid ammonia, it can be used as it is. Liquid ammonia is good for maize farming.

I am not going farther into the tasks for the rural economy because they are clearly pointed out in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", and I have talked a lot about them during this Congress. Last year also, I referred to them on many occasions.

I hope that under the unfurled banner of the three revolutions, Party organizations of different levels, the leadership bodies in agriculture, all the agricultural working people and members of the three-revolution teams in charge of agriculture will advance dynamically to fulfil as soon as possible the tasks set forth in the rural theses and at the 5th Party Congress.



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the General Secretary of the Italian Institute of International Relations after receiving him

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives General Secretary of Italian Institute of International Relations

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on January 13 Prof. Giancarlo Elia Valori, General Secretary of the Italian Institute of International Relations, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong Nam and Kim Gil Hyon, personage concerned.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the guest to our country and had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guest said that he was immensely happy to be granted an audience by President Kim Il Sung, the great hero and historic figure of our times. He said that the President has built Korea and registered great successes.

Saying that he and others formed the European Committee for Friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea toward the end of last year and were striving to induce the European community nations to approve and recognize the DPRK as early as possible, **he held that the European countries should approve and recognize the DPRK led by the President, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people and great historic figure whom the people of the whole world look up to and hold in high esteem, and expressed firm determination to exert every effort for it.**

Saying that the Juche philosophy founded by the great President is the first philosophical idea to give dignity to the people in history and is of very great significance not only in Korea but in all other countries, the guest stated: We will actively propagate Juche philosophy in Europe and other areas.

The leader expressed thanks for this and said that everybody demands independence and now is the era when the people of the whole world demand independence and said that we should wage a common struggle for the victory of independence.

The leader said that he was greatly moved by the formation of the European Committee for Friendship with the DPRK by our friends and their readiness to do a lot of work in Europe for the Korean people, and expressed thanks for this.

On the occasion, the guest conveyed to the leader an appeal issued on December 18 last year by the members of the Executive Committee of the European Committee for Friendship with the DPRK.

And the guest presented to the leader a gift he had prepared with all sincerity.

On the same day the leader gave a dinner in honour of the guest.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Message from Chairman of European Committee for Friendship with DPRK

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Prof. and Dr. Giancarlo Elia Valori, Chairman of the European Committee for Friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, upon its formation.

The message reads:

I, in the capacity of the Chairman of the European Committee for Friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have the pleasure and honour of informing Your Excellency of the formation of this new organization.

This committee aims at launching an extensive campaign to induce various European countries to formally recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The committee will also strive to make the public opinion and governments of various countries of Europe have deeper sympathy for the question of the division of the territory of Korea into two opposed parts.

I take this opportunity to extend warmest greetings of the New Year to Your Excellency and express the belief that the year 1975 will mark a new important occasion in bringing about a new progress in the economic and social fields in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a great advance on the way to the country's reunification and peace.

I wish once again Your Excellency peace and prosperity with highest considerations.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to the International Conference of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, which was held in Baghdad. The message of greetings reads:

☆ ☆

To the International Conference of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland

Baghdad

In the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and in my own I extend warm congratulations and greetings to the International Conference of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and to its participants.

The current international conference of solidarity with the Korean people reflects the common aspirations of the Asian and African people and the world peace-loving people for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and the realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and constitutes a precious support and encouragement to our people who fight for the just cause.

The conference constitutes a telling blow at the US imperialists who are viciously manoeuvring to perpetuate the division of Korea and keep hold on south Korea forever as their colony and military base by fabricating "two Koreas" and at their stooges.

Convinced that the international conference of solidarity with the Korean people will make important contributions to accelerating our people's cause for repulsing the interference of the outside forces and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and to developing the anti-imperialist common struggle of the Asian and African people, I sincerely wish your conference excellent successes in its work.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, January 16, 1975

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Messages of Greetings and New Year's Cards to Leaders of Various Countries

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages of greetings and New Year's cards to the leaders of various countries on the occasion of the New Year 1975.

He sent messages of greetings and New Year's cards to: Ludvik Svoboda, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Aleksei Nikolayevich Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the DRVN; Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Mohammed Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Marien Ngouabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo; Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, President of the Republic of Argentina; Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the United Republic of Cameroon; Francisco Macias Nguema Biyogo, life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; El-Hadj Aloubakar Sangoule Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta; Ngarta Tombalbaye, President of the Republic of Chad; Carlos Andres Perez President of the Republic of Venezuela; Suharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia; Urho Kekkonen, President of the Republic of Finland; and Tun Abdul Razak, Prime Minister of Malaysia; Moussa Traore, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Mali and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation; Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo; Moammer El Gaddafy, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Republic; Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayyan, President of the United Arab Emirates; Carl Gustaf, King of the Kingdom of Sweden; Ibrahim Nasir, President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands; Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India; and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gift to President of Republic of Zaire

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, President of the Republic of Zaire.

Rim Dal Son, Ambassador of our country to Zaire, courteously conveyed on January 15 the Korean documentary film "The Visit to Our Country of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, the Outstanding Leader of the Zairese People", the gift from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Zairese President, according to a report from Kinshasa.

The President expressed deep thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the film, his precious gift, and took the opportunity to convey the New Year's greetings to President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people and wish him good health and long life and the Korean people happiness and prosperity.

He expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Zaire and Korea would continue to favourably develop.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present there was Mokolo Wa Mpombo, Special Adviser of the Office of the President of the Republic of Zaire. **(KCNA)**

Immortal Classic Works of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Published in Foreign Countries

The Argentine publishing house "Sepe" recently brought out a collection of immortal classic works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung under the title "On the Building of the Party", according to a report from Buenos Aires.

Contained in the collection are "On Some Defects in the Organizational Work of Party Organizations", "On the Improvement of the Party's Organizational Work", "The Organizational and Ideological Consolidation of the Party Is the Basis of Our Victory", "On the Results of the Inaugural Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea" and "On Further Intensifying the Class Education of the Party Members".

Carried in place of honour in the book is a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader.

The Ecuadorian publishing house "Voluntad" recently published in pamphlet form "Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee", an immortal classic work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, according to a report from Quito.

Printed with due respect in this pamphlet is a portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. **(KCNA)**

TELEGRAMS

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the LPF.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Ngarta Tombalbaye**, President of the Republic of Chad, on the occasion of the independence day of the Repurlic of Chad.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Santiago Carrillo**, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, on his 60th birthday.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, received a message from **Nicolae Ceausescu** in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's re-election as General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 65th birthday.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received messages from **Houari Boumedienne**, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 20th anniversary of the start of the revolution in Algeria and to his message of condolence sent to the latter on the death of Ahmed Medeghri, Member of the Council of Revolution and Minister of Interior of the ADPR.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Felix Houphouet Boigny**, President of the Republic of Ivory Coast, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the national holiday of the Republic of Ivory Coast.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Ahmed Sekou Toure** in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his re-election as President of the Republic of Guinea.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 19th anniversary of the independence of the Sudan.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message of thanks from **Dominic Mintoff**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, who sent it upon leaving our country.

"Ideological Battle"—A Lightning Operation, Concentrated Offensive and Finish-One-by-One Tactics in the Field of Ideology

Under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the revolution and construction in our country are developing to a new, higher stage and a new change is taking place in the ideological and spiritual features of the Party members and working people.

The Party centre put forward a great revolutionary line on the "ideological battle" which brought about a new turn in Party work in conformity with the matured requirements of the development of our Party and revolution.

As taught by the Party, the "ideological battle" is an application of the principle of "speed campaign" in the ideological work and a highly effective method of ideological education and ideological struggle.

The "ideological battle", a brilliant embodiment of the policy on ideological revolution shaped by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is conducive to implementing the task of this revolution most thoroughly.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The ideological revolution represents a sharp class struggle for the final liquidation of capitalism including the domain of man's consciousness. It is a vital revolutionary task that must be fulfilled in order to completely free the entire working people from the fetters of all obsolete ideologies and to arm them with progressive working-class ideas, with the ideas of communism."

The "ideological battle" helps to push forward the ideological revolution successfully, because it provides most correct solutions to the question of bringing up new men and, in particular, the question of transforming men under socialism in compliance with the requirements of the ideological revolution.

The "ideological battle" indicated by the Party includes the ideological education and ideological struggle.

The work of transforming men in a communist way is conducted through the ideological struggle to root out the survivals of the outworn ideas remaining in their minds and through the ideological education to imbue them with new ideas. Only when the two tasks are carried out in a closely-linked, unified process, can the ideological consciousness of people be refashioned along revolutionary lines.

Under socialism the work of remoulding people is an internal affair among the working people who are advancing hand in hand to realize the common ideal and the work of educating and transforming all the people by means of persuasion and education and training them into communists. Under socialism the struggle against the remnants of outdated ideas remaining in the minds of the working people is an ideological struggle aiming at remoulding the ideas of people unlike the class struggle to suppress the hostile elements.

This ideological education and ideological struggle constitutes the basic form of the class struggle which the working class in power conduct in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. Accordingly, the work of remoulding people under socialism demands that the ideological education and ideological struggle be waged in close connection and in a unified process.

The line of the "ideological battle" is a great line of remoulding people which brings about a radical change in all their aspects —the ideological point of view and the way of thinking, the attitude toward work and the method of activity, the method and style of work, etc.—by pushing ahead with the ideological education and ideological struggle in a unified process. It is because the "ideological battle" is a process of serious ideological struggle between the new and the old, between the progressive and the conservative, between innovation and stagnation, between advance and standstill and between juvenility and senility and a process of ideological education to establish the Juche-based point of view and way of thinking and a revolutionary way of work. In this process people grow to be staunch revolutionaries faithful to the leader and the Party.

The work of bringing up all the working people as true revolutionaries of the leader is an ideological work to rid them completely of all hues of obsolete ideas that are at variance with the revolutionary thinking of the leader. Therefore, in the midst of sharp ideological struggle against all shades of anti-Party, counter-revolutionary ideas and through persistent ideological education to firmly arm them with the Juche idea, they become true revolutionary soldiers of the leader who have the Juche-based point of view and the revolutionary method of work.

So the "ideological battle" comprising the ideological education and the ideological struggle is the most effective method of human transformation to bring up all our working people as revolutionary fighters true to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Party's line of waging the "ideological battle" by means of lightning operation affords a firm guarantee that renders it possible to combat outmoded ideas most successfully.

The remnants of the old ideas in the minds of people are the target of attack in the "ideological battle". These vestiges have been so deeply seated in people's minds for thousands of years that they are very obstinate and conservative. From this it follows that the struggle against the residues of antiquated ideas should be waged by means of lightning operation in the ideological field. If the survivals of the outworn ideas lying embedded chronically in the minds of people are to be completely uprooted in the shortest possible period, the "ideological battle" should be fought in the way lightning operation is conducted. The "ideological battle" in which is applied the principle of "speed campaign" enables us to combat the outdated ideological remnants actively and lightningly and promote the remoulding of man's ideologies successfully.

As taught by the Party, the "ideological battle" is a concentrated offensive in the realm of ideology.

The concentrated ideological offensive is a powerful means of hastening the process of transformation of man's consciousness.

Remoulding man's consciousness is a very difficult and complicated work. For successful promotion of this work, Party work should be conducted purposefully and concentrically. Only by doing this, we can steadily accelerate the work of emancipating the working people from the fetters of old ideas and equipping them with the advanced ideas of the working class.

Specifically, the ideological work is a creative work for remoulding man's consciousness. So, when all forms and ways and means are employed in the ideological work, big success can be attained.

The "ideological battle" makes it possible to conduct the ideological work vigorously by applying every form and means so that the education and transformation of people can be carried on most dynamically and effectively. Hence, the "ideological battle" that calls for pushing ahead with the ideological work actively is an excellent method of human transformation.

As the Party taught, the "ideological battle" represents a finish-one-by-one tactics in the field of ideology.

People differ from each other in ideological preparedness. The survivals of the antiquated ideas to be overcome through the "ideological battle" manifest themselves in different forms. This suggests that for success in the ideological work it is necessary to launch an "ideological battle" by means of finish-one-by-one tactics, concentrating efforts on attacking major targets. In the course of overcoming the ideological defects detrimental to our forward movement by finish-one-by-one tactics, we can hasten the process of revolutionizing the whole society. The ideological work will prove unfruitful if we merely make a general appeal or accentuate something without setting the main targets.

The finish-one-by-one tactics in the ideological work serves as a powerful ideological weapon with which to root out the main ideological drawbacks that ideologically corrode our revolutionary ranks, because it helps us to sound out the very shortcomings beforehand and then pour concentrated fire on them.

The "ideological battle" is the best way of successfully carrying on the transformation of man's ideological consciousness, for it brings us to further consolidate the successes gained in Party work and surmount the chief ideological obstacles lying in the way of our revolution and construction.

Lightning operation, concentrated offensive and finish-one-by-one tactics in the "ideological battle" are closely interlinked. Therefore, only when we conduct the "ideological battle" in a unified process by closely combining all these methods, can we bring about more excellent results in remoulding man's ideology.

The "ideological battle" is a revolutionary line of carrying Party work, the work of human transformation, to a higher stage in keeping with the new demands of the development of our revolution. It is a great line of creditably educating and remoulding people in a communist manner, as required by the immortal Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung; it is a powerful ideological weapon for the most successful fulfilment of the task of ideological revolution.

The "ideological battle" whose validity and great vitality have already been proved clearly in practice is rousing the working masses to a new struggle and inspiring them to perform new exploits with exceptional attraction, and our people are making giant strides forward, following this line.

ALL ARE OUT TO HIT THE GOAL OF EIGHT MILLION TON GRAIN PRODUCTION, UPHOLDING THE TEACHING OF THE GREAT LEADER

Our Agriculture Makes Steady Progress under the Leader's Guidance

The agriculture of our country is developing by leaps and bounds under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Thanks to his sagacious leadership, epoch-making changes have been brought about in our socialist rural construction as a whole in a short space of time and, especially, an unprecedented miracle has been wrought in the development of the agricultural productive forces and in the production of grain.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"When we published the theses on the socialist rural question many people regarded it as an ideal. But today it is turning into reality. We can confidently say that we have now entered an era of complete industrialization and modernization of agriculture."

Regarding the technical transformation of agriculture not as a mere economic, businesslike question but as a socio-political question of emancipating the farmers from arduous labour and from all fetters of backward ideology and nature, the leader, the founder of the immortal Juche idea, set forth a unique policy on the rural technical revolution and has intelligently led our people's struggle for its implementation.

In the past our peasants had long dreamt of building "ideal rural communities". But today their dream has come true.

In our country agricultural irrigation was completed already long ago and many reservoirs and pumping stations, big and small, are to be found everywhere. The fields are covered with a ramified network of irrigation canals whose total length goes round the earth. For drainage there are over 1,100 pumping stations and their waterways are more than 1,460 km. long.

Nature had caused drought and flood damages for thousands of years. Now it is under human control, adapted to agricultural production. Under the perfect irrigation systems set up in our countryside, even mountain ridges hundreds of metres above the sea level are fed with life-giving water, fields are sprinkled with water in the daytime when the sun is hot and floods are stemmed in an instant. Thus, rich and stable harvests are gathered, regardless of the weather, be it drought or flood.

The task of rural electrification was completed in 1969. In our countryside electricity is used extensively not only in the home life of the farmers but also as a source of power for machines and of heat in agricultural production. The annual consumption of electricity in the rural districts today amounts to 1,600 million kwh.

Astounding changes have also taken place in the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

Now each of the co-op farms in our country has more than 20 tractors and 3-4 lorries on the average plus many modern farm machines, and all farm work—from tillage to thrashing—is done by machines.

The amount of chemical fertilizers applied swelled sharply. This year it will increase to one ton or more per *chongbo*. Weed killer and various other agricultural chemicals are widely used in agricultural production.

In the days gone by, our peasants were even short of primitive farm implements and had to work their fingers to the bone, getting purple bruises on their shoulders. But now they do their work joyously with the help of machines and chemicals. At many co-op farms' workteams a single farmer now cultivates over 10 *chongbo* of dry-farming land.

In 1940 when our country was not liberated yet, the number of farm implements per peasant household was 0.29 in conventional plough, 0.15 in spade and below 2 in hoe and sickle each, and the amount of fertilizers applied per *chongbo* was 39 kg. When we look back on the past of our countryside, we can describe the reality of today as a really miraculous change.

Along with the level of technical equipment in agriculture, the technical and cultural standards of all the agricultural working people rose markedly. Each co-op farm now has an average of 24 technicians and specialists. Indeed, our agriculture is being completely industrialized and modernized and the farmers are being emancipated even from arduous labour once and for all.

On the basis of such material and technical foundations, the Juche-motivated scientific farming method created by the leader has been introduced in an allround way, suited to our weather and soil conditions. As a result, previously unknown miracles are being wrought in agricultural production.

A two or three per-cent increase in agricultural production in a year is generally considered a great success. In the past ten years our country attained such a success as doubling the agricultural production. From 1973 our agriculture made a leap forward—an annual growth of over 30 per cent—despite the adverse weather conditions in recent years.

Last year in our country the per *chongbo* yield of rice was 5.9 tons on the average, 23.8 tons at maximum and that of maize was 5 tons on the average, 25 tons at maximum. Thus, more than seven million tons of grain were produced and the height of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan was captured two years ahead of time.

This miraculous success in the development of our agriculture is a splendid fruit of the wise guidance of the leader for our agricultural development and a demonstration of the great vitality of his theses on the rural question.

The leader, who indicates concrete orientation and ways for the development of the rural economy in every stage of the revolution and construction and personally leads the struggle for their materialization, convened again a National Congress on Agriculture at the beginning of this year and gave highly important teachings on effecting a great upsurge in socialist rural construction and agricultural production, and thus opened the way of bringing about a new turn in our people's struggle to completely implement the tasks of the rural theses.

All the agricultural working people and other sections of our people who are boundlessly loyal to the leader recall with high pride the proud successes they have attained in carrying through the rural theses under his leadership and they have risen as one to effect another great upswing in the development of our agriculture, upholding his highly important speech delivered at the National Congress on Agriculture.

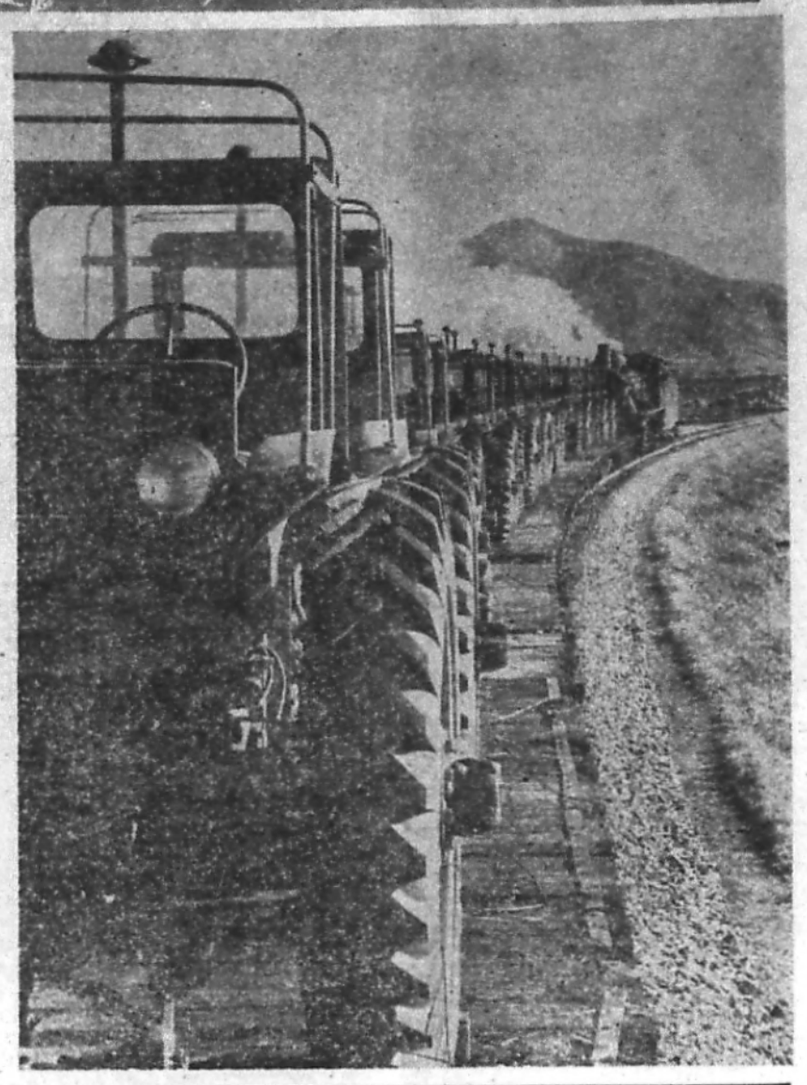
A struggle for more fully applying the Juche-motivated scientific farming method created by the leader is now being carried on dynamically in our countryside.

Thanks to the powerful assistance from the Juche-oriented industry, our countryside will be supplied with more farm machines, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and various other farming materials this year.

Thus our countryside will produce 8 million tons of grain this year.

In our country the industrialization and modernization of agriculture are being stepped up vigorously in accordance with the leader's great plan for agricultural development. The number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land will reach 7-8 within 2-3 years. And in the near future it will reach 10-12 and comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production will be completed. The height of 10 million tons in grain production will be scaled in the coming few years.

Li Chan Sun



More tractors make their way to the rural areas

Preparations for Successful Farming Well Under Way

↑ At the recent National Congress on Agriculture the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set the agricultural working people the highly important tasks for this year's farming. The response to the leader is immediate, and our farmers now emerge into the battlefield to carry out these tasks with heightened zeal

☆ ☆ ☆

The embankment project is in powerful swing to obtain new arable lands in Kangryong county ↓

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"On the agricultural front, we must continue to wage a vigorous struggle, never slackening the spirit with which we captured the grain height of the Six-Year Plan, so that we will scale the grain height of eight million tons this year."

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, last year our country wrought a miracle in agricultural production: it reaped more than seven million tons of grain, thus hitting the grain target of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) two years ahead of schedule. This year the goal is set higher. Eight million tons of grain has to be produced.

Our agricultural working people now had the conviction that if they apply the Juche-based farming method as instructed by the leader they can keep increasing the agricultural production in spite of whatever unfavourable weather conditions. All of them threw themselves into energetic struggle for increased production of grain with strong confidence, keeping deep in mind the highly important teachings given by the leader in his New Year Address and at the National Congress on Agriculture.

In order to bring about another great upsurge in the maize cultivation as well as in rice, they are making preparations for this year's farming, leaving nothing undone. Areas to be sown to maize are now expanded actively, and the preparatory work is well under way for growing 40,000 million plants of the first filial generation of maize by close planting method.

In Ryanggang Province which lies in our northern inland plateau a plan was worked out to expand the areas under maize cultivation 1.5 times and increase the per-*chongbo* output two times as against last year. All the agricultural working people there are effecting a great upswing in their preparations for farming.

To check the influence of a cold front humus cake maize seedlings and cold-bed rice seedlings should be planted in all paddy and dry fields, the principles of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop in the right time be observed strictly and early-ripening crops be cultivated this year. Careful preparations, therefore, are stepped up in all parts of our countryside. The co-op farms in Mangyongdae district, Yangdok county and many other counties have already made a large quantity of humus cakes which will last this year. Moreover, many successes have been achieved in an extensive struggle to produce greater quantity of humus soil.

Besides, the agricultural working people are striving hard to make sprinkling machines, store in reservoirs as much water as possible and build many water pools so as to cope with severe drought which may occur in our country this year. Land readjustment projects are pushed ahead dynamically for efficient operation of farm machines and maximum expansion of the arable land. In Hwangju county, North Hwanghae Province, the fields of 860 *chongbo*, the figures higher than in the plan, were rezoned into standardized plots last year. The agricultural working people in this county are now working hard with the bold aim of readjusting 1,000 *chongbo* of land into standardized plots before ploughing season, and those in South Hwanghae Province, 20,000 *chongbo* of fields.

What is more, a signal success has been scored in the endeavours to ameliorate the cold and moist fields. Ten thousand *chongbo* of these fields have been improved in South Pyongan Province in a short time, 8,000 *chongbo* in North Pyongan Province and 1,600 *chongbo* in Kaesong city.

All our agricultural working people are now making continuous innovation and uninterrupted advance by conducting fierce "speed campaign", in order to honour the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea as a grand festival of victors by capturing the grain height of eight million tons without fail.

Kim Chan Yon

Powerful Assistance Goes to the Countryside

Upholding the exceptionally important teachings given by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the recent National Congress on Agriculture and his New Year Address this year, the working class of our country are now all out as one to render assistance to the socialist countryside with the attitude responsible for the production of 8 million tons of grain this year together with the agricultural working people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"State investments in the rural areas must be increased and greater material and technical assistance given. The industrial branches serving agriculture should be developed at a faster rate so that an increasing quantity of modern farm machines, chemical fertilizers, building materials, etc., may be supplied to the countryside."

Upholding this teaching of the leader's that calls for giving powerful assistance to the socialist countryside, the workers throughout the country strive to produce more tractors and other modern farm machines and their parts, various kinds of chemical fertilizers and other farming equipment and materials outside their original plan, while successfully carrying out their assigned tasks of production.

The members of three-revolution team and workers at the March 25 Machine Factory manufactured more than 130,000 bearings to be used in tractors and trucks on top of their original plan.

They did this by tapping the inner reserves.

The machine-builders of the Kumsong Tractor Plant called upon the factories and enterprises throughout the country to inaugurate a "drive to build up a comprehensively mechanized farm". And they have decided to take on the patronage of the Chongsan Cooperative Farm with this object in view and complete their plan to make this farm a comprehensively mechanized farm before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Now in this plant a vigorous "speed campaign" is going on and a loyalty-permeated charge has been inaugurated to produce 1,000 "Pungnyon" tractors and 60,000 tractor parts of 100 kinds outside their original plan.

The workers of the Sungri Combined Automobile Plant are creditably implementing the leader's teaching to send 500 "Sungri-58" trucks to the countryside out of the total output every month.

The aid-countryside campaign is also observed in many other factories and enterprises. The spark of innovation is spreading to all parts and the plans for increased production are being fulfilled.

Significant success has been achieved in fertilizer producing plants to send more chemical fertilizers of various kinds to the countryside.

The workers of the Chongsu Chemical Plant fulfilled their January plan for the production of microelement fertilizer at 258.3 per cent by the 13th and the workers of the Haeju Smeltery are fulfilling their production assignments for phosphatic fertilizer 3 times every day compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The whole of our workers are now all out to aid the rural villages and are bringing about new innovations in production. Their endeavours will promote the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and contribute to bringing about a new, great upsurge in agricultural production this year.

Kim Su Mok

Her Heart Aflame with Intense Loyalty

Story about a Young Girl, Workteam Leader and Labour Hero

Labour Hero Paek Nam Il contributing to discussion at the recent National Congress on Agriculture

A young girl named Paek Nam Il, one of the workteam leaders of the Changryon Cooperative Farm in Unryul county of South Hwanghae Province, was among the attendants of the National Congress on Agriculture in January last year, honoured by the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. There she spoke about the experience she had gained in introducing mechanization in maize cultivation.

Having heard her out, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung highly praised her for her fine job she had done. He then proposed that the industrialization of agriculture should be carried out to free our farmers completely from the toilsome work. He also set before the attendants the honourable task to complete the comprehensive mechanization so that one farmer could cultivate ten *chongbo* of dry fields in the future, and the ways and means of its solution.

The leader's call gripped the heart of this young girl who always leads the van in the struggle to put his intention into practice. A firm resolve was born in her heart—the resolve to do all she could to put his instruction into execution thoroughly and present a report in token of her loyalty to him.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The struggle for carrying out the Party's lines and policies is precisely the revolutionary struggle. A revolutionary, therefore, should persistently and devotedly fight for the implementation of the Party's policies."

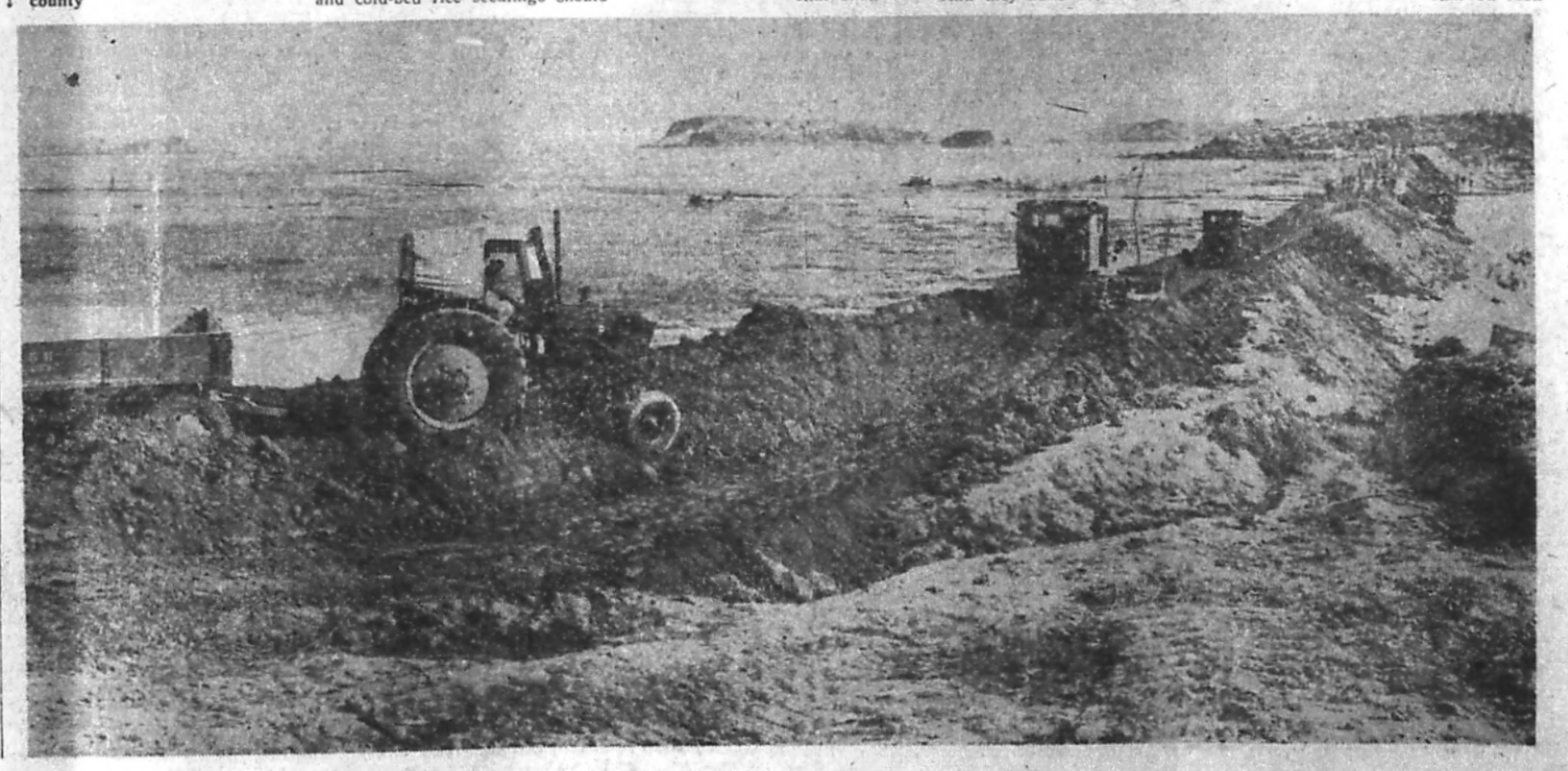
These words of the leader's was ever-present in her mind in her endeavours to carry his instruction into effect.

The first undertaking she took upon was to draw up a plan for land readjustment and improvement projects so that machines could work efficiently. But the improvement project of moist and clay soil involved a great volume of work: 12 kilometre-long ditches for water drainage had to be digged; thousands of cubic metres of sandy soil carpeted; hundreds of cubic metres of stones removed and small plots enlarged into larger ones.

All these projects were indeed a Herculean undertaking because the tasks had to be carried out with her workteam's own efforts and before the year's farming season at that.

But the workteam leader did never deviate one iota from her re-

(Continued on Page 5)



South Korean Puppet Clique Must Guarantee Freedom of Speech, Press, Assembly, Association and Demonstration

A Meeting of Journalists and Editors in Pyongyang Held to Denounce Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique's Fascist Suppression of South Korean Press Organs

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must give up at once the manoeuvres to suppress the press by renewed economic pressure and unconditionally guarantee the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and all other democratic liberties and rights.

We express the belief that the world progressive journalists and men of the press who love justice and truth will, as in the past, vehemently condemn and denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist acts of suppression and extend positive support and encouragement to the just struggle of the south Korean men of the press and continue to voice militant solidarity with the Korean people's just cause of driving the US imperialists out of south Korea and reunifying the country in an independent way.

So stated journalists and editors of Pyongyang at a meeting held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on January 15 to denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist suppression of south Korean press organs.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, the sun of the nation and legendary hero.

Before the opening of the meeting thousands of journalists and editors loudly shouted the slogans: "We resolutely denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's economic blockade against south Korean press organs!" "Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, stop at once fascist suppression of the south Korean press organs!" "Warm support and encouragement to the struggle of the south Korean men of the press and people against fascism and for democracy!" and "Punish the Pak Jung Hi hangmen, butchers of the nation, in the name of the people!"

Li Yong Ik, Editor-in-Chief of "Rodong Sinmun", who is Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, spoke at the meeting.

He noted that these days the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique exert such economic pressure as forcing south Korean manufacturers to withdraw application for advertisements from "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga", and barring banks from issuing funds to the newspaper and the radio station and commit such mean and vicious acts as stealing away copies of "Tonga Ilbo" while they were being carried to local areas for distribution.

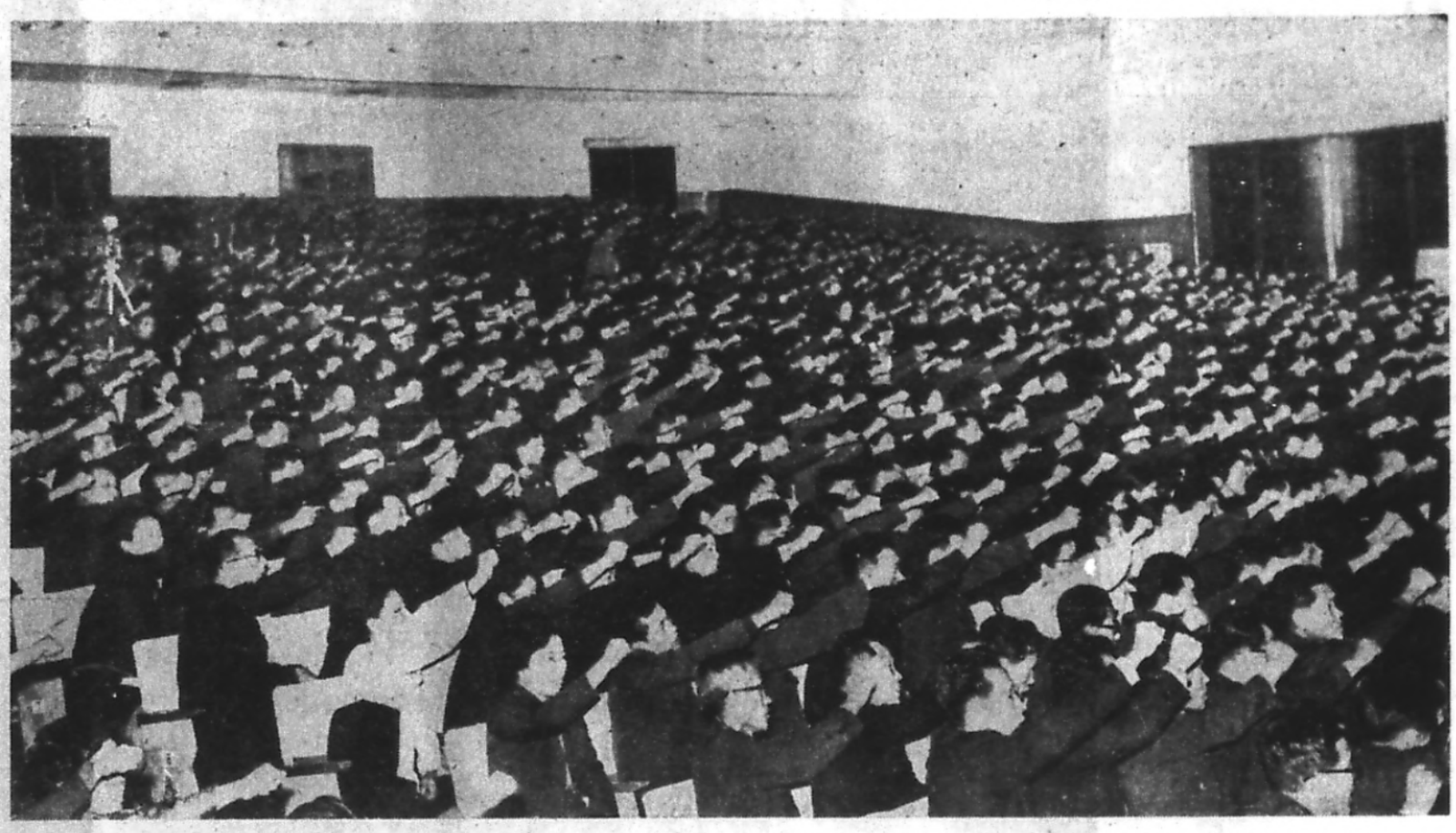
Saying that the suppressive acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the press are a most vicious attack on the entire south Korean press organs and men of the press, unpardonable acts of strangulating democratic freedom and rights and a shameless challenge to the entire south Korean people desirous of the democratization of society and the reunification of the country, the speaker sharply condemned and denounced them in the name of the entire men of the press in the northern half of the Republic.

The speaker said that the journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" expressed their firm determination to fight to the end to smash the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' suppression of the press and the journalists association of south Korea published a statement on January 11 calling upon all the south Korean journalists and editors to unite as one and launch a resistance movement, regarding the calamities that have befallen "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" as their own.

Pointing to the struggle of various newspapers and radio stations of south Korea expressing solidarity for the righteous struggle of the journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga", the speaker went on:

The movement for assisting the employees of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" in the struggle for the freedom of the press is now being extensively waged among the people of all strata and political and public circles in south Korea, and it is now expanding into a great social movement.

The courageous struggle of the south Korean journalists and men of the press in this rigorous fight deciding between the freedom of the press and the strangulation of the press is a just patriotic struggle to smash the military fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and win freedom and democracy, and it is an entirely just national-salvation struggle to put an end to the permanent division of the nation and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.



Journalists and editors in Pyongyang bitterly condemn the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their fascist suppression of the press media in south Korea

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Wherever exploitation and oppression exist, there is always popular resistance."

The struggle of the south Korean men of the press is an eruption of the long pent-up wrath of the south Korean men of the press who have been downtrodden and oppressed under the misrule of the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi, a traitor rare in history and vicious splittist.

The speaker cited concrete facts exposing the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who have consistently perpetrated fascist suppression of the speech and the press to veil their treacherous acts and prevent the exposure of the truth about them from the first day after they seized power by force of arms under the manipulation of US imperialism.

He continued:

These years the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed in succession such suppressive decrees as "extraordinary martial law" and "emergency measures" on top of a "state of emergency" under the pretext of "revitalization" and placed the press organs under strict fascist control, and bar them from reporting any fact without the "approval" of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency; and they have implanted agents of worst type in the press and publishing organs, and committed without hesitation such thrice-cursed acts as putting the journalists who reported facts to brutal tortures on charges of "false report" and "defamation" and bringing them to murderous trials.

Many men of the press who should tell truth and represent public opinion meet their tragic end, their pens broken, under this blood-stained fascist bayonet and south Korea has turned into a "desert of the press" in the very literal sense.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits are, indeed, the heinous butchers of the nation, villainous stranglers of the press and the ignorant and barbarous military gangsters who put into the shade Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo, the chieftains of fascism, in high-handedness, cruelty and viciousness.

In their desperate suppression of the press today the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits are seeking to bridge over the crisis of the crumbling colonial fascist rule in south Korea, enjoy personal ease, luxury and glory and realize their dirty ambition for long-term office under the patronage of the US and Japanese aggressors and are pursuing the foul aim of keeping the nation divided forever, clinging to the criminal "two Koreas" plot.

The speaker continued:

The south Korean men of the press should continue to wage an undaunted struggle to win the freedom of the press, their inalienable basic right and their life and soul, and democratize society and fight vigorously, holding higher their pens of justice for smashing the fascist "revitalized" dictatorial system of the Pak Jung Hi bandits and expediting the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The south Korean men of the press should open a fiercer fire by the press media and join the sacred patriotic cause to expel the US imperialist aggressors from south Korea, smash the reinvasion machinations of the Japanese militarists and destroy the military fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

In conclusion, the speaker stated that the entire journalists and editors in the northern half of the Republic will in the future, too, actively support and encourage the patriotic struggle of the south Korean journalists, men of the press and people for the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Journalists of "Minju Choson," the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and "Tongil Sinbo" made speeches at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a "Letter to the Progressive Journalists and Men of the Press All Over the World" amid thunderous applause of the attendants.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Chong Jun Gi, and Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Gi Mun, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Man Gum, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Si Hak, Chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee; Kim Song Gol, General Director of the Korean Central News Agency; and other responsible men of the press in Pyongyang.

Li Chol Jun

Letter to the Progressive Journalists and Men of the Press All Over the World

Meeting of Journalists and Editors in Pyongyang Denouncing the Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique's Fascist Suppression of South Korean Press Organs

Pyongyang, January 15, 1975

International Journalists' Organizations and National Journalists Organizations of the World,

Progressive Journalists and Men of the Press all over the World,

A grave situation has been created in the southern half of our country these days, which evokes the indignation of the world's progressive journalists and men of the press, the fighters who love justice and truth and combat injustice and social evils.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique of south Korea have converted the whole of south Korea into a suffocating land of darkness under the "revitalized" dictatorship. They are savagely suppressing and murdering people and particularly are making desperate efforts to strangulate the press.

Closing press organs by force and arresting, jailing and killing men of the press, the south Korean fascist clique are hard at work to seal up the press activities by a new, sinister method.

The south Korean fascist clique who had long directed the spearhead of suppression to the south Korean newspaper "Tonga Ilbo" are resorting to new dastardly suppression of the press; they set in motion agents of the puppet CIA to force the entrepreneurs to "cancel ad orders" with the newspaper one after another, induce banks of south Korea to stop issuing loans to it, drastically cut the journalists' salaries and steal away newspapers on the way of distribution. The south Korean fascist clique's tentacles of brutal suppression of the press to strangulate the press have been stretched deep to "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga", its sister organ. Consequently, these two organs are now faced with a serious financial difficulty since it has become unable to get a loan from banks, to say nothing of the income from advertisement rates, and the journalists and editors are in a grave danger, so that they can hardly eke out a living.

The south Korean fascist clique's repressive act in combining the habitual method of suppression by bayonets and clubs with the new method of suppression by economic pressure is a most vicious reactionary offensive to completely seal up the press activities of the south Korean journalists and editors and to blind the eyes of the people, stuff their mouths and ears; it is one more shameless challenge to the patriotic, democratic forces of south Korea who aspire after the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

We present at this meeting with towering indignation at the south Korean fascist clique, in the name of the entire journalists and editors of our country, brand the south Korean puppet clique's brutal suppression of the press as the most cunning and hideous gangsterism unprecedented in the world's history of the press and bitterly denounce it.

At this grave juncture deciding between the freedom of the press and strangulation of the press, the journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" and other conscientious journalists of south Korea adopted an "Action Program for the Freedom of the Press" and "Declaration to Win the Freedom of the Press" resisting the fascist dictatorship and are now strenuously waging a struggle to carry them into practice and numerous other men of the press and people of all strata in south Korea are joining them to wage a powerful common struggle.

This courageous struggle of the journalists, men of the press and people of south Korea is a just struggle to safeguard the freedom of the press which has been mercilessly trampled down in south Korea, defend the democratic rights and to achieve social progress; it is a patriotic struggle to prevent the south Korean puppet clique from perpetuating the national split and accelerate the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

We, who are of the same nation and of the same occupation, extend warm support and encouragement to the south Korean journalists and men of the press who have risen up in a just patriotic struggle, braving the south Korean fascist clique's harsh suppression.

No one can put down the struggle of the men of the press in south Korea who expressed the ardent desire for reunification as Koreans, at a time when the progressive journalists, the propagators of the progressive ideas of the modern times in which the world's people are taking the road of independence, convey the voices of independence of the fighting people and the fascist dictatorship is at its last days on a world-wide scale and at a time when the south Korean men of the press have come out to represent the movement of the popular masses for civil rights and the world's people desire the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The south Korean puppet clique, at the instigation of the US and Japanese aggressor forces, murdered in cold blood Comrades Cho Yong Su and Kim Jong Tae, both patriotic writers and winners of "International Prize for Journalist," in an attempt to strangulate the progressive press standing in the way of their treacherous manoeuvres and closed by force numerous press and publishing organs. But, the press in south Korea is still alive and is becoming louder in denouncing the dictatorship and indicting treacheries.

The south Korean puppet clique brought to the "military tribunal" many south Korean writers including Kim Ji Ha and Chang Jun Ha and men of the press and inflicted heavy penalties upon them, and are harshly persecuting the press and publishing organs. But this only arouses stronger resistance among the patriotic and conscientious men of the press and broad popular masses.

The south Korean puppet clique, afraid of the pen and microphone of the men of the press, are going against the trend of history and suppressing the press in an attempt to blind the eyes of the people and stuff their ears. But they are bound to meet a miserable destruction.

The current struggle for democracy of the journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" and other men of the press in south Korea is part of the struggle of the south Korean people against the military fascist rule in south Korea and for the peace of Korea and her peaceful reunification. The righteous struggle of the south Korean people is linked with the struggle of the world's peace-loving people to consolidate peace in Asia and the world and achieve human progress.

It is a great encouragement to the just struggle of the journalists, men of the press and people in south Korea that the progressive journalists and people of the world curse and denounce the criminal manoeuvres of the south Korean fascist clique running riot in the suppression of the press, challenging democracy and patriotism.

The south Korean puppets' suppression of the press which aggravates the tension in Korea and hinders the world people's cause of peace must be stopped immediately, the fascist "revitalized" dictatorial system abolished and the freedom of speech, the press and report and all other democratic rights be unconditionally guaranteed to the south Korean people.

The progressive journalists and men of the press, the possessor of progressive ideas, have always stood in the van of the struggle to condemn social evils and powerfully inspired the people to struggle and feats.

We express the belief that the international journalists' organizations and national press organizations and the progressive journalists of the world will resolutely denounce the south Korean puppet clique for their brutal fascist suppression of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" and extend more powerful support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the south Korean journalists and men of the press.

25th Anniv. of Proclamation of Republic of India

January 26 this year marks the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of a republic by the Indian people.

On this occasion our people extend warm congratulation to the Indian people.

Following the proclamation of the republic, the Indian people have waged an unflagging struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence and the country's prosperity.

Expanding the successes they have scored in the fulfilment of five-year plans, the Indian people are now vigorously stepping up another five-year plan to further develop the economy of their country.

A series of socio-economic reforms including the land reform and the nationalization of industries have been enforced in India. Rich underground resources are being exploited on a large scale so that they can be used for the economic development of the country. Factories and enterprises sprang up. Irrigation and reservoir construction projects are being pushed forward dynamically in the countryside.

Great progress has also been made in the fields of education, culture and public health.

Externally, the government and people of the Republic of India are following the policy of non-alignment and are striving to promote the common cause of the third world countries.

Particularly, the Indian people resolutely oppose the imperialists' manoeuvres for turning the Island of Diego Garcia into a military base and they endeavour to create a peace zone in the Indian Ocean.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Indian people on their great successes and support their just struggle.

The Indian people highly appreciate the brilliant successes the Korean people have achieved in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great role the Korean people play in the international arena. They express support to and solidarity with the righteous struggle of the Korean people to drive out the foreign forces and realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Indian peoples are being strengthened and developed day by day. Especially, the visit of a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of India to our country in October last year was an important occasion in further consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples.

In the future, too, as in the past, our people, hand in hand with the Indian people, will make all efforts to build a new Asia, independent and prosperous, which is cleared of imperialism and exploitation and oppression.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Indian people fresh successes in their struggle for the country's progress and prosperity.

Han Dok Yon

(Continued from Page 4)

solve to improve the unfavourable soil conditions of the Changryon Plains. With the burning desire to carry out the leader's instruction with full credit she buckled down to the task. Her teammates also immediately responded to her initiative, as they were well cognizant of the fact that these projects would contribute to realizing the leader's concept, conceived to extricate the farmers completely from the back-breaking work. Their spirit ran so high as to move even a mountain.

The workteam leader was always seen in the van of this worthwhile struggle. All her efforts went into introducing mechanization in all farming operations. She gave a great deal of attention to rationalizing the organization of labour force and herself often drove a tractor, doing double or treble the share of work.

The workteam members' strenuous efforts resulted in completing the huge volume of work before the farming season as planned and readjusting 100 *chongbo* of land.

The initial success in their efforts to carry through the leader's instruction gave them greater pride and confidence in their work.

But Nam Il was never content with this success. With the beginning of the farming season, she set about the task of introducing mechanization in maize growing.

Mechanization of cultural operations required for production of maize turned out to be difficult from the beginning. Particularly difficult was the mechanization of fertilization for inflorescence of maize. None of her teammates had the technical know-how about that kind of mechanization. This trouble was coupled with another headache. Some of them became dispirited and wavered, saying that there was none who had ever succeeded in mechanizing this kind of operation.

She called upon her colleagues to pool their wisdom and strength to tackle this problem by all means. She explained that no difficult work could be put off in their endeavours to carry the leader's instruction into practice and that there was no reason why they should be unable to do it simply because others had failed.

While setting their wisdom in motion, she asked the workers of the county farm machine station for help. With their help a tractor-drawn fertilizer distributor was manufactured.

But a test run proved a failure. The tractor left in its wake broken or scratched maize stalks. One failure followed the other.

Some were afraid that it might cause undesirable delay in the year's farming. Nam Il, too, got nervous that things might go wrong.

The season of fertilization for inflorescence of maize was coming closer. One day the fertilizer distributor was put on another test run, but could get nowhere. Things coming to such a pass, she herself wondered about the advisability of someone's view that it might be better to give up the planned mechanization and apply the fertilizers by manual operation without a loss of time if good harvest was wanted.

That evening she came home and sat at her desk. Her heart was heavy, for she could not find a way of breaking the stalemate in her efforts to carry out the leader's instruction. Memories about the National Congress on Agriculture flooded back to her mind, and an image rose before her of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who said in an emphatic tone that this congress should be made a congress of mechanization of agriculture, a congress of chemicalization.

At that moment she found herself wavering in face of difficulty arising in the realization of the industrialization of agriculture in which the leader was totally engrossed—the fatherly leader who has been devoting his all to the freedom and happiness of the people.

She reproached herself for her weakness and stayed up late into the night, reading over and over his teachings given at the National Congress on Agriculture.

It was with unshakable, iron-strong fortitude and dynamic fighting spirit that she pushed her job ahead. Test run was repeated many a time. Finally, she detected a gap in the machine and improved it. She also thought out a new, rational method of fertilization for maize, suited to its botanical features.

In this way, she successfully introduced mechanization in fertilization for inflorescence of maize.

As seen from the above, Nam Il was always afire with the intense loyalty to the leader and the burning desire to implement his instructions thoroughly and unconditionally. Last year she devised nine kinds of farm machines and improved a number of machines for more efficient operation with the help of her teammates.

This was how Nam Il completed the comprehensive mechanization of maize cultivation. At the National Congress on Agriculture held early in January this year she presented a report permeated with her loyalty to the fatherly leader, a proud report that each of her teammates was cultivating 10 *chongbo* of dry fields and gathered in 10.4 tons of maize per *chongbo*.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung remarked in high praise that she, a workteam leader, was a best grower of maize and a forerunner in the comprehensive mechanization.

Now seen on her breast was a gold medal of Labour Hero conferred on her in recognition of her exploits in the struggle to execute the leader's instructions.

She is now striving energetically out of a single desire to contribute to hitting the target for eight million ton grain production this year by enabling each of her teammates to till 15 *chongbo* of dry fields and harvesting 15 tons of maize per *chongbo*.

Kim Su Yon

Members of Executive Committee of European Committee for Friendship with DPRK Call for Diplomatic Recognition of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

On December 18 last year the members of the Executive Committee of the European Committee for Friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued in Rome an appeal calling upon the governments of Western countries to extend diplomatic recognition to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The appeal reads:

It is over 20 years since the end of the Korean war. But the governments of some Western countries persistently deny diplomatically the existence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At a time characterized by political, economic and cultural interchange that has led to the gradual removal of barriers, such stand is regarded as the last residue of the anachronistic cold war stance.

Over the past 20 years, especially these years, the political situation on the Korean peninsula has gradually developed and today has vastly changed compared with the past period when the confrontation of cold war grew acute.

The DPRK has laid its own material foundation and turned into a constantly growing industrial power.

Politically, it has established independence and taken a unique stand in the relations with superpowers and in the international communist movement and is making an important contribution to major international political issues.

This accelerated the start of the difficult dialogue between the two parts of the Korean peninsula and numerous international contacts and links.

It is a weighty task of the democratic and progressive figures to help toward fostering this dialogue and pulling down the barrier caused by isolation and seclusion.

Therefore, we regard it as a duty of persons with differing ideological views and creed to unite and pull down the remaining barriers of cold war and appeal to those in power of the Western countries to open diplomatic relations with the DPRK.

Europe can and must put forward its unique line to create better conditions for international coexistence.

In the belief that all the political decisions should be ripened from the below, the sponsors of this appeal call for determined support to and approval of this demand of the public opinion of their respective countries.

This appeal was signed by the following members of the Executive Committee of the European Committee for Friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

Prof. **Giancarlo Elia Valori,** Chairman of the Committee and General Secretary of the Institute of International Relations (Italy)

Aristotele Catroux, Secretary of the Committee and General Director of the Company of Industrial Development Overseas (France)

Engineer **Paul Jean Wankeren** (Belgium)

Juan Sanchez, President of the Bank of Industrial Development and Professor of Economic Geography (Spain)

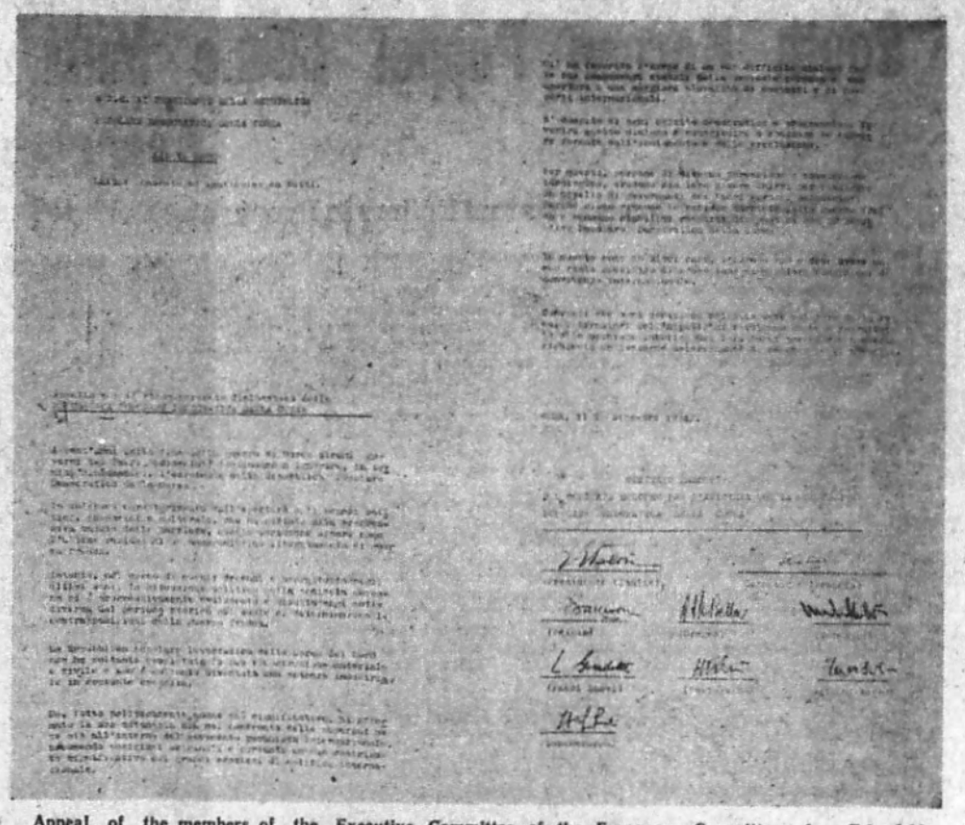
W. Kerno Vesser, Professor of Political Economy at the Frankfurt University (West Germany)

Louis Girardotte, Professor of Economics at the Amsterdam University (Netherlands)

Dr. **Rouis Ribeiro,** Professor of International Law at the Lisbon University (Portugal)

David Offiet, Professor of Economics at the London University (England)

Lawyer **Jean Pankerson,** Professor of International Law at the Colombia University (Luxemburg)



Appeal of the members of the Executive Committee of the European Committee for Friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent to the governments of Western countries calling for diplomatic recognition of the DPRK

Former "Chief of Staff" of South Korean Navy Holds a Press Conference in Tokyo and Releases a Statement

South Korean Army Officers and Soldiers Urged to Destroy the Citadel of Dictatorship

Retired Vice-Admiral Li Ryong Un, former "chief of staff of the south Korean navy", on January 13 called a press conference in the Dietmen's Hall of the House of Representatives of Japan, at which he roundly exposed the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique who have turned south Korea into a land of mediaeval darkness and doggedly obstructed national reunification, the aspiration of the nation, while trying their hardest to maintain the traitorous "revitalized dictatorial system", and strongly called upon the south Korean army officers and soldiers to turn to the side of the people and courageously rise up to destroy the citadel of dictatorship, not being taken in by the deception of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" any longer.

Li Ryong Un was "chief of staff" of the south Korean navy before he was transferred to the reserve force in 1961. Now his wife and children live in Los Angeles, and he is now running a shipping company. He reportedly travelled to south Korea from time to time till August 14 last year.

The press conference was attended as witnesses by President of the Afro-Asian Institute Tokuma Utsunomiya and Katsuo Sionoya, both Members of the House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party.

At the press conference, Li Ryong Un released a statement. He gave answers to a number of questions such as "How do you think about the threat from the north?" and "What is the truth of the incident on the West Sea, the incident on the East Sea, the tunnel incident and the sniping incident on August 15" put by Japanese journalists and made clear his views on these questions.

He said: "The reason for my publication of a statement against the Pak Jung Hi regime is firstly that it intensifies the dictatorship to maintain itself, paying no heed to the livelihood of the people; secondly, it uses what it calls "threat from the north" as a pretext to suppress the people, always making quite a noise about it; and thirdly, the Japanese government encourages the Pak Jung Hi regime utterly forsaken by the people to spell new misfortunes to the two nations".

He said that the voices demanding the democratization of society, democracy and freedom are daily growing louder among the south Korean soldiers.

Declaring that the "threat from the north" does not exist at all, he revealed its falsehood in all its rawness, and stated: "It is a fact that there are nuclear warheads in south Korea."

He also exposed that the so-called "incident on the West Sea" on February 15, "the incident on the East Sea" on June 28 last year, and the "tunnel incident" were all faked up by the Pak Jung Hi clique for inciting the sense of strain and crisis among the south Korean people. The bullet that hit Ryuk Yong Su at the "sniping incident on August 15" was not fired by executed Mun Se Gwang. She was shot by a close associate of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" in view of the sort of the bullet and the angle of its firing.

In conclusion he said:

"The army does not exist to suppress the students. What the armymen hate most is to turn their gun on the beloved people.

"I know well that my action today and my statement are liable to penalties under the evil laws enacted by the Pak regime. But, I do not care for my life for the sake of democracy in south Korea. The Pak regime refuses to accept any advice to maintain its dictatorship and has no such ear. I will rally troops of the reserve force of the south Korean army abroad and overthrow the Pak regime."

In his statement he said:

The miserable plight of the people caused by corruption and tyranny and the monstrous suppressive politics of dictatorship of the present rulers which are unprecedented in the south Korean political history have reached the zenith today.

I made up my mind here to rise up and fight for a democratic constitutional government and the promotion of national reunification, upholding the will of the patriotic-minded officers and soldiers who are at a loss what to do, though they express sincere sympathy for the earnest desire of the people for freedom and peace, as the misery of the people full of distress is too tragic to behold.

More than ten years have passed since the present rulers seized power by a military coup d'etat. But they have been bent on the distinction of their group and maintenance of power for an indefinite period, paying no heed to the life and death of the masses of the people.

"There is no threat from the north"—this is now a common sense in the international society. But, they fabricate one "incident" after another to use it as a pretext for maintaining the revitalized system, suppressing the people and obtaining foreign aid.

In the achievement of the country's reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, the present rulers have also committed treacheries to the nation, suppressing the voices of the masses of people for reunification under the cloak of "anti-communism" and seeking a long-term office by abusing the north-south dialogue as a tool of maintaining power, trampling underfoot the true purport of the North-South Joint Statement.

The cause of numerous incidents which have occurred in south Korea stems from the present rulers' policy of reliance on outside force and nation-splitting policy.

The present rulers never let a chance pass by without crying for security. But this is sophism to defend the distinction of the Pak regime and a small privileged clan linked to it.

He remarked:

National reunification is an ardent desire of the nation. But the Pak Jung Hi regime is not interested in the least in promoting national reunification. Its nature has long been exposed.

I, a senior in the south Korean army, demand an immediate resignation of Pak Jung Hi.

As I have risen in a fight to overthrow the revitalized dictatorial system of the present rulers and promote national reunification, I declare that I would devote my remaining days to the struggle till the sabre of justice passes a right judgement, he said in conclusion.

Li Ryong Un once again confirmed at the Tokyo Hotel on the 14th that there are nuclear weapons in south Korea.

At a talk with a Member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party he noted that during his visit to a US Army unit he witnessed Nike and Hawk missiles with nuclear warheads.

He added: "South Korea was frequented by US aircraft carriers with nuclear weapons" and "These aircraft carriers made frequent calls at Chinhae Port of south Korea."

Expressing his concern over the deployment of nuclear weapons in south Korea under the rule of puppet Pak Jung Hi, a despicable executor of war policy of US imperialism and a heinous bellicose element, he stressed: "Placing nuclear weapons in the hands of the Pak Jung Hi regime is a grave threat to peace in Korea and the world."

(KCNA)

Ford's "State of Union Message" Brings Aggressive Nature into Bolder Relief

Ford, the boss of US imperialism, recently delivered to US Congress the "State of the Union message" on the New Year's administrative policy, according to reports.

In this message he brought to the open his attempt to pursue the policies of aggression and war further still.

Particular attention should be paid to the fact that he fully disclosed once again his intention to continue to meddle in the internal affairs of our country and intensify the aggressive machinations against our people.

From the first day of his advent to power Ford made desperate efforts to step up the policy of aggression on Korea in particular, leaving no means untried in his plots to hamper our country's reunification and fabricate "two Koreas".

As known to all, he flew into south Korea in November last year and zealously encouraged the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a pack of traitors, in their nation-splitting acts and war provocation manoeuvres.

As a result, tension between the north and the south was keyed up to still higher pitch, and even more serious obstacle thrown in the way of national reunification.

In a brazen-faced attempt to justify the crimes he committed during his south Korean trip—actively egging traitor Pak Jung Hi on to intensify the fascist repression of the south Korean people, nation-splitting acts and war provocation manoeuvres— Ford blustered in his "State of the Union message" that his junket to south Korea "contributed" to fighting against "common challenge" and so on, so forth.

This once again shows patently that Ford is the chieftain of aggression, a robber and the most wicked opponent of Korea's reunification and peace.

In his filthy document Ford openly declared his attempt to push ahead with the manoeuvres for aggression and war not only in our country but elsewhere in the world.

He cried for "US leadership" in the world and the continued "fulfilment" of the "United States' commitments".

What he called "US leadership" means world supremacy and "United States' commitments" are no more than a lever designed to justify US intervention in the internal affairs of other countries and its aggressive acts. This is clear to everyone.

What is more intolerable than any other things is that in his message Ford clamoured about the "long-term basis" for coexistence with socialist countries and blared that the United States will "take a determined action" if it faces "challenges".

In other words Ford openly declared his intention to interfere in and put down the people's struggles for liberation and revolution as well as the legitimate actions taken by the countries to defend their national sovereignty and interests against US imperialism. Further, he prattled that there can be a "long-term basis" for "coexistence" only when they are allowed to conduct all these acts.

This is a high-handed threat and blackmail of US imperialism against other countries and its brigandish intimidation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"As historical experience shows, the aggressive nature of imperialism never changes even when its strength has ebbed. The imperialists never withdraw from their old positions of their own accord."

Ford's "State of the Union message" is a glaring revelation of the fact that the aggressive nature of the US imperialists has not changed in any respect though their internal and external crisis has become more serious than ever and that they still persist in their policies of aggression and war with greater frenzy.

These machinations of theirs, however, will only precipitate their downfall still more.

The present era is an era of great turn in which those people once oppressed and maltreated, the new emerging forces of Asia, Africa and Latin America, have taken their place on the stage of history as masters and an era in which the peoples fighting for justice and progress are guiding the world.

The US imperialists headed by Ford should look straight at this reality of today and stop running riot.

Pak Sun Pal

US Imperialist Aggressor Troop Withdrawal Must Precede Korea's Reunification

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The most urgent problem that must be solved in the settlement of the question of our country's reunification is to take 'UN forces' helmets off US occupation troops in south Korea and force them to withdraw completely."

These words of the leader's mean that the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea is a prerequisite to the achievement of the reunification of Korea.

It is because, first of all, their occupation of south Korea is the very root cause of national split.

The Korean people have lived as a homogeneous nation through a long history.

But, owing to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists, our nation was divided into north and south.

The US imperialists had no sooner landed in south Korea under the pretext of disarming the Japanese troops defeated in the Second World War than they proclaimed a military administration and dissolved by force patriotic political parties, social organizations and organs of people's power established by the Korean people themselves. There followed the establishment of a separate puppet regime.

Korea was thus divided and south Korea was turned into a colony and military base of US imperialism.

The Korean war ignited by US imperialism in June 1950 brought immeasurable calamities to the Korean people and intensified the north-south confrontation.

It follows from this that in order to settle Korea's reunification problem, first of all, an end should be put to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops, the ringleader of national split.

Another reason why Korea's reunification must be preceded by US imperialist aggression troop pullout is that the occupation of south Korea by US imperialism and its interference in our internal affairs are the basic obstacle to the solution of the reunification question.

Our reunification question is not the question of "who will beat whom". This is an internal problem of the nation, which was historically a unified nation. In other words, this is the problem of getting rid of the imperialist yoke and restoring national unification. Internal problem of a nation should be solved with its own efforts. Only by so doing, can it be solved in conformity with its interests and will.

Accordingly, Korea's reunification question should be solved independently and by the Korean people themselves. No outside force is allowed to meddle in it.

This is the guarantee that Korea's reunification problem will be settled peacefully and on democratic principles.

Reunifying Korea on democratic principles and in a peaceful way is, in the final analysis, to achieve reunification according to the free will of the entire people in the north and south of Korea.

As long as the US imperialist aggressor troops occupy south Korea there can be no national sovereignty and the people cannot express candid opinion.

In south Korea, the virtual ruler is the US imperialists. This can be explained by the fact that all power—political, economic and cultural—is in their hands. The south Korean puppet regime is nothing but a tool which faithfully executes the colonial and aggressive policies of US imperialism.

The US imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea are not only the armed forces guaranteeing the colonial rule but also the chieftain of reactionary forces that step up savage suppression of people, stamping out democracy there. They are the heinous national oppressor and protector of the military fascist dictatorial regime.

The US imperialist occupation of south Korea is also the constant source of the intensified tension and increased danger of war in this country.

Therefore, the solution of Korea's reunification question in accord with the principles of independence and democracy and in a peaceful way, without the interference of any outside forces calls for ending the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops.

That the existence of these troops in south Korea constitutes the basic obstacle to the solution of reunification problem is clearly proved by the 30-year historical experience.

The whole world knows well that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced many proposals designed to reunify the country independently and peacefully since the country's partition and done everything to put them into successful effect. These proposals number more than 130.

However, the US imperialist aggressors always refused our fair and realistic proposals.

Even after the historic North-South Joint Statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity was published thanks to our sincere efforts and positive measures, the US imperialist aggressors were dead set against it, ostensibly supporting it under the pressure of the trend of times.

Advocating the need to back the north-south dialogue by strength, the US imperialists openly egged the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on to the north-south confrontation, impelled them to establish the "October revitalization", a diabolical fascist system of dictatorship, and harshly suppress the south Korean people who stand for reunification.

Not only this. They incited the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique to proclaim the "two-Korea" plot their policy, aimed at Korea's perpetual division, not reunification. This led to destruction of the North-South Joint Statement and virtual rupture of north-south dialogue.

In the meantime, they boosted the military "aid" to the south Korean puppets, brought in nuclear weapons to step up the "modernization" of the puppet army and viciously carried out war acts against the northern half, which have led the situation of Korea to the brink of war.

All this shows that the US imperialist occupation of south Korea is not only the basic obstacle to the solution of Korea's reunification question but also the great threat to peace in Korea and the security of Asia.

That is why the people throughout the world who aspire to peace and peaceful reunification in Korea unanimously demand US imperialist troop pullout from south Korea.

But the US imperialists do not respond to this demand. Their pretext is that their withdrawal will "wreck" armistice and increase war danger in Korea.

The maintenance of peace in Korea is guaranteed by the persevering peace-inspired efforts of the Government of our Republic and not by the US imperialist aggressor troops.

They hold that their troops stationed in south Korea are not "UN forces" and they stay there by the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty". Under this preposterous pretext they refuse to withdraw their aggressor troops wearing the helmets of the "UN forces".

In the past they jabbered more than once that they would not withdraw without the resolution of the UN because their troops stationed in south Korea were the "UN forces".

It is a stark historical fact that the US troops crept into south Korea before the conclusion of the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty".

The aim of these brigandish pretexts is obvious.

In a word, the US imperialists do not want to withdraw from south Korea and want to keep hold on it forever as their colony and military base.

This also means that they do not give up their ill intention to conquer the whole of Korea and Asia.

But the US imperialists must not miscalculate.

The Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world will never tolerate the US imperialist occupation of south Korea and the continued aggression and intervention.

The US imperialists must withdraw their aggressor troops from south Korea at once.

If they do not get out of south Korea and hamper Korea's reunification and continue aggression and war manoeuvrings, they will get heavier defeat. **Kim Dong Ok**

Newspaper Editors Association of S. Korea Calls for Fight for Freedom of the Press

The Presidium of the Newspaper Editors Association of south Korea and its Steering Committee held a joint meeting on January 15, at which they denounced the puppet clique's dastardly suppression of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" and issued a statement evincing the firm determination to fight on for the freedom of the press, together with the firstline journalists of all press organs, according to a report from Seoul.

The statement demanded that such pressure as the withdrawal of ad orders with "Tonga Ilbo" be immediately stopped and must not recur.

It called upon the publishers, editors and the firstline journalists and all press organs of the same enterprises to unite as one, conscious that they share the common destiny in the struggle to defend the freedom of the press.

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